Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1835. [No. 2,493.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a Decree of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the 18th day of November 1834, made in Cause of MEERZA ALLY MAHOMED SOOSTRY, and BEBEE MARIAM BEGUM Administratrix to the Estate and Effects of MEERZA ABBAS BIN AGA MAHOMED ALLEY KHAN SHOOSTRY, deceased, against AGA MAHOMED SHOOSTRY, Executor of MAHOMED ALLY KHAN SHOOSTRY and HAJEE MAHOMED SALLEY KHAN and of AGA MAHOMED SHOOSTRY, executors as aforesaid, against BEBEE MARIAM BEGUM, the Creditors and pecuniary legatees of Mahomed Ally Khan, the Testator in the pleadings mentioned, (who died on or about the 6th day of May 1820), are forthwith to come in and prove their debts and claim their legacies, before WILLIAM FENWICK, Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Chambers in the old Secretariate premises, at Bombay aforesaid; on or before the 1st day of August next, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

C. A. WEST,
Complainant's Solicitor.

ازسوپریم کورت اعلای منبی حکم
شده است بتاریخ ۱۸ نومبر ۱۸۳۴
دربابت مقدمهای مرقومه ذیل میرزا
علی محمد شوشتری و بی بی مریم
بیغم که وصیر ملک و املاک مرحوم
میرزا عباس بن آقا محمد علی خان
شوشتری ومخالفش آقا محمد شوشتری
وکیل مرحوم محمد علی خان
شوشتری وحاجی محمد صالح خان شوشتری
آقا محمد شوشتری وکیل محمد علی
خان شوشتری و مخالف بی بی مریم
بیغم
مزبور محمد علی خان شوشتری وصیت
نامه مرقوم نموده بتاریخ ۶ ماه
مي ۱۸۲۰ یا پیش پس آن تاریخ
فوت شد
کسیکه دعوای قرضي یا وجه تحقیق
داشته باشد در مکان ویلیم فینوک
صاحب که مختار این کورت در قدیم
خانه سکرتاري منبي رفته دعوای
خود ثابت بکند وتا بتاریخ اعلاه
آگشت آینده واگر غفلت نماید و
دعواش باطل گردد
چارلس آکشنش ویست
وکیل دعوادار

CHAMPAGNE,—A small batch of superior quality, for sale at the Godowns of MR. GREY.

Quarts 45 Rupees, Pints 25 Rupees per Dozen.

TERMS—CASH,
Ash Lane, 10th June, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GEORGE LLOYD, late a Captain in the Military Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK, Esquire, as the Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of June, 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Proctor.

In the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT CAWASJEE MANOCKJEE POWVALLA, formerly residing in the Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and now a prisoner in the Bombay Goal for debt, hath filed a Petition, praying for the benefit of the act 9. Geo: IV. Cap. 73, together with an assignment of his Estate and Effects in my Office.

D. B. SMITH,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, Fort Bombay, this 9th day of June, 1835.

FRESH MANILLA AND BENGAL SEGARS.

BECK AND CO., respectfully recommend to the attention of Lovers of the Weed, an investment of the abovementioned Segars which are of recent importation, and very superior quality.

Apollo Street, 10th June, 1835.

FOR SALE.

A London built Stanhope with Mail Coach Axles, and a set of Brass mounted Harness, the whole in excellent order, and have been but very little used. With the above, may be purchased, a first rate Bay Arab Horse 14-2, a fast trotter, and very steady in single or double Harness, for further particulars, apply to T. FERRAR, at his Furniture Warehouse.

T. F. has also for sale, the following Articles:—A full size second-hand Billiard Table with "Thurston's" Cushions, Balls, Cues, Maces, &c., complete. A few Portable and other patent Water closets, fitted up in Mahogany, Oak, and Painted cases. Large and Small, new invented moveable Sideboards, in Blackwood and Jackwood, (the above Sideboards are universally approved of for the great convenience they afford.) A very handsome Persian Carpet 13 feet by 5. A light color Marble pattern floor cloth, 52 feet 8 inches, by 21 feet 2 inches, Oil Cloth of different Patterns for Buggies, Carriages. &c.

Painted Baize of different patterns, 6 feet 2 inches broad, for Table covers, a few Bath Stoves, with Fenders and fire Irons, complete, and 70 feet of cast Iron railing,—gothic pattern, 4½ feet high. With a general assortment of Household Furniture, both new and second hand.

Cardiff Castle, 10th June, 1835.

THIS day, Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will submit for sale, by Public Auction, a variety of Goods, as follows, viz.—Spare articles of Saddlery, Girths, Stirrup Leathers, &c. A few articles of Plated Ware, several Lots of Hardware, about 100 Dozens of Hodgson's Pale Ale in bottle, Boots and Shoes, China Ribbons, &c. &c.

At Noon, a London built Chariot, with Venetians all round, a capital Monsoon carriage, with a variety of Draught and Saddle Horses.

ALSO,

On account of the concerned, about one hundred bundles of Round and Nail Rod Iron, and a Bolt of Canvass.

Nesbit Lane, 10th June, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that tomorrow, Thursday, the 11th of June, at 4 P. M. by order of the Common Assignee, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, without reserve, a Pucka built Stable or Warehouse, with a piece or parcel of ground adjoining—measuring ten Cauttie in depth—and four and a half Cauttie in front breath—situated in Duncan Road, adjoining the ground formerly the Navy Rope Walk, (and opposite the house of "Mooty Poouja Bansalle the property of HORMASJEE DHUNJEE Patell, an *Insolvent.*

TERMS OF SALE.

1st The property to be put up in one Lot, and knocked down to the highest bidder, who shall be declared the purchaser, and pay down forthwith fifteen per cent of the purchase money, as a deposit—and the remainder thereof on or before the 25th of June inst., at the Office of Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., failing which, the property shall be resold, and the deposit forfeited.

2nd The conveyances to be prepared by and at the expense of the purchaser, and to be ready for execution by the Common Assignee on or before the 25th of June, as above stated.

3rd An acknowledgment of the purchase to be signed and delivered by the purchaser when the Lot is knocked down.

Nesbit Lane, 10th June, 1835.

NEW PUBLISHED PRINTS.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., have just received and opened for Sale, at moderate prices, a variety of New Prints in Gilt frames.

Bombay, 10th June, 1835.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW Thursday, the 11th June, YATES and Co., will sell by public Auction, 600 pieces of unbleached long cloths, 600 pieces of Madapolams, bleached and unbleached, 6 cases of Jacconetts, Tanjeebs, a variety of other piece goods, the above are more or less damaged, 100 piecesof Europe chintz, 100 Reams of Letter paper, damaged Canvass, &c. &c.

A lot of Canaries, a Europe Pointer, a handsome Bay Saddle horse, a smart active Poney, and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

Meadow's Street, 10th June, 1835.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS ELLEN ASHMAN, *alias* BELLASSIS, my Wife, having left me, I hereby give notice, that I will not be answerable for any debts she may contract from the date hereof.

JOHN H. BELLASIS, MAJOR.
Bombay Invalid Est.

Bombay, 10th June, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. JOAO VALLADARES and ANTONIO VAS, by order of the Executors, will sell by public auction, on Sunday the 14th Instant, at 4 o'Clock P. M. (or will dispose of the same by private contract), a dwelling House with its appurtenances situated at Mazagon, in the village called Moogaver, the property of the late Domingos Valladares.

J. VALLADARES,
Apothecary Medical Stores.

Bombay, 10th June, 1835

MUNGESH PURSHOTUM begs to acquaint the public in general, that he has opened, at Fuckerjee's Stable, next door to Mulna Hutchim's, an Establishment in which Horses will be shod, and veterinary aid afforded. M. P. has employed skilful hands, eminently adequate to the performance of their duties.

M. P. further begs to say that he will undertake the breaking of Horses for draught, and for the Saddle, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Breakers certificate will be produced if necessary shewing his capabilities for that duty.

Bombay, 10th June, 1835.

CURACOA, &c.

A SMALL batch of superior Dutch Curacoa, in Pints, and old overproof Hollands in Quarts, for Sale at the Godowns of MCGREGOR, EDMOND and Co.—Curacoa 30 Rs. and Hollands 18 Rs. per dozen.

Bombay, 10th June, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be sold or let the Bungalows situated at Breach Candy, formerly occupied by V. C. KEMBALL, Esquire, and latterly by Captain WADDINGTON, of the Engineers. Immediate possession will be given, particulars may be known at EDULJEE CURSETJEES SON'S, Meadow Street, Fort.

Bombay, 10th June, 1835.

TO BE LET.—The well known commodious House, called Hope Hall, which is now under thorough repairs.

Also a delightful airy residence, in the occupation of Wm. Fenwick Esq., and also the House in Nesbit Lane, lately occupied by Capt. Ross, for particulars, apply to JUGGUNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

Bombay, 10th June, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR Freight and Passage to Madras—The fast sailing Ship "MARY BIBBY," of 300 Tons, Captain T. NEALE, to sail in a week hence.—For particulars apply, to Messrs. B. AND A. HORMASJEE.

Bombay, 10th June, 1835.

TRAVANCORE PEPPER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the DEWAN of His Highness the RAJAH of Travancore, will receive tenders to the extent of 6000 Candies of Pepper, or any portion thereof, the produce of the present season.

The tenders are to specify the price per Candy of 500 English pounds. one-third of which must be paid, or Company's Paper, regularly transferred in the name of the Dewan, deposited on acceptance of the Tender, to be forfeited to the Travancore Government if the Pepper be not paid for and cleared away before the 28th day of February next.

The whole cost of the Pepper is to be paid at the Commercial Treasury at Allepey in Chacroms at 28½ per Rupee; in Madras Rupees, or in Government Bills on the Resident at Travancore.

The Pepper will be delivered at the price agreed upon, packed in Mat Robins alongside any vessel in the roads of Aleppey, free of any charge whatever, but is to be at the risk of the purchaser from the time it is removed from the Government Godowns, when receipts must be granted by the Purchaser, or his Agents.

The Pepper is of good Merchantable quality, and samples may be seen and any required information obtained by application to J. CALDECOTT, Esq., the Government Agent, at Allepey.

(Signed) SOOBROW, *Dewan.*

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 2d May, 1835.

નરાવેનક્રોરના ભરી*
ખબર ફીખાથી આપીકુયને*

ફેબલે આલંમ નરાવેનક્રોરનાં રાજનો દેવાન ગ્રોવે ૬૦૦૦ ખાંડી અથવા તેગ્રેં થી કાંઈક ફીગ્રેા ભરી વેચતાં લેવા શાહુ જેક્રોડ પર પોજલે આપસે તે લેસે તે ભરી ફાલની ગ્રોરાંમની પેદાશનાં *

પરપોજલમાં દર ફિ ખાંડી અંગારે છ૦ ૫૦૦ રતલ પરમાંણેનો નાવ લખા જણાવવો તથા જેનુ પરપોજલ કબુલ થસે તે ધણીકિ ફિ તરીજ નાગનાં રુપીઆ અમાનત મુકવા અથવા નફીતો શરકારી નોટો દેવાનનાં નાંમ ઉપર થરેયાતા પરમાં ણે ફેરવાવો આપી અમાનત મુકવી ને જો ફિ ભરી તારીખ ૨૮ મી આવતી ફેબરવારી ઋખી રુપીઆ પગાર કરીને ઉચકી નફી લઈ જસેતો અનામત રુપીઆ નરાવેનક્રોરની શરકાર ગુનેહગારીગ્રેા લેસે*

ભરીનો બ્યોરો આવે જ શ્રી આલપઈની વેપાર ખાતાનાં ખજનાગ્રેા તરવો તે દર ફ રુપીઆનાં ૨૮૫ મકરમ પરમાણે મદ રાશનાં રુપીઆ અથવા નરાવેનક્રોરનાં વ ફોલ ઉપરના શરકારી કુડીગ્રેા આપવી*

તે ભરી જે શ્રીમતે ઠરસે તેમ શાદ રીની ચુડીગ્રેા બાંધી આલપઈનાં રશતા ગ્રોગ્રેા દરફ બારકરાની ખોરકુગ્રેા બીજો ફાઈ ખરચ લાંધા વનાં પેંચાડા આપસે પણ વખારગ્રેાથી ફારકુડેઆ પછી ખરીદદાર ને આંકે જોખંમ રેસે તે તેની પેાય ખરી દદાર અથવા આડતીઆ પાસેથી તે વપાત લીધાગ્રેા આવસે *

તે ભરી શારાં વેપાર બાકિનાંછે ન થા તેનેા નમુનેા જોવેા હેઠ અથવા ફાલ તે વીસેન બીજુ પુછવુ હેઠનેા શ્રી આડ પાઈનેા શરકારેા આડતીગ્રેા જે— કાલડી ફ્રોત ઇત્યાકુરિને મલેમાથી અથવા પુછેઆ થી આલુમ પડસે *

(શહી) સુબરૂ*
દેવાન*

હજુર કચેરી તરીવાનદમ
તા૦ ૨ જી મેફિ ૧૮૩૫

For Freight to London.

THE Barque KENT, 328 Tons Register, Captain J. B. COUBRO, will have quick despatch. Apply at the office of Messrs. FERGUSSON, TURNER AND Co.

Bombay, 10*th June*, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ,, 1
Ships Articles..... ,, 1
Policies of Insurance,..... ,, 2
Bills of Exchange per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ....,, 2
Bills of Lading..... .....,, 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....,, 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 10*th June*, 1835.

For Freight or Passage to Madras.

THE Brig REGIA, Burthen 150 Tons, H. Kemp, master, has comfortable accommodation for a few passengers,—For particulars, apply to Messrs. OWEN, and Co.

Bombay, 10*th June*, 1835.

For Passage to Liverpool.

THE fine Ship RANGER, of 520 Tons, HENRY B. GUY, Commander. This Ship has a Poop, with excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will be dispatched on the 14th instant—Apply to Captain GUY or to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co.

Bombay, 10*th June*, 1835.

For London Direct.

THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP
ALIQUIS,
JOHN MCFEE, COMMANDER.

BURTHEN 700 Tons has excellent poop accommodation for Passengers, and will be dispatched 10th to 15th proximo. For terms of freight or passage, apply to DUNCAN GIBB and Co.

Bombay, 10*th June*, 1835.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MILITARY LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In an Extract from one of the English Papers I observe the following, under the Head of "accidents and offences."

"A Serjeant of the 69th Kegt. was severely stabbed by a sentinel in the garrison of Fermoy, on Christmas night, under the following circumstances: The serjeant had been infringing a Military order, and was challenged by the sentry; but, disregarding the challenge, the sentry arrested him. In a few minutes the serjeant attempted to escape, *the sentry pursued and stabbed him in the right side.* The bayonet entered the region of the heart, and the wound is likely to prove fatal. It is supposed that if the serjeant survives both will be tried by court martial; the serjeant for breach of Military duty, *and the sentry for leaving his post in pursuit of his prisoner.*"

Now, Sir, here is a puzzler. What say your Military lawyers to it? Can a sentry be tried for going beyond the precise spot which bounds the limit of his post, for the purpose of seiziing a person, who, according to Military usage, is, from disregarding the challenge, to be treated as an enemy? If he cannot go a distance from it, he cannot go a foot, but how is he to capture his man? Or ought he to have shot him at once, keeping his right foot on the precise line of circumvallation?

As I intend to join the Goa expedition and to share the glory of the armies to be led forth to conquer, I am very anxious to receive information on the above points from some of your Military readers, and beg to remain

A SOLDIER IN ESSE.

THE NEW JERUSALEM CONTRASTED WITH THE OLD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—In having already noticed to you some points connected with the state of "the New Jerusalem," I did so, in the hope that they will impress on the recollection, the many virtues, amiability, and high honor of it's Founder. I say, impress "on the recollection;" because in doing so they may happily influence the manners and conduct of it's people, and incline them to follow so bright an example.

The Children of Israel, "in the Jerusalem of old," evidently received a strong impression of character from the belief, that they were "the chosen people of God." This belief gave a degree of confidence to all their acts, and enabled a small state to maintain it's independence for a long series of years, and to extend it's power to a wide circuit.

A brief sketch, therefore, of our great prototype, may not be uninteresting to your readers, as it carries us through a period of two thousand years up to it's destruction by the Roman Emperor Vespasian and his son Titus, who were most probably encouraged to attack this venerable city and its renowned Temple, when its people may be said to have forgot God, and had turned, in civil conflict, the evil spirit, with which they were possessed, against each other. This, I trust, will teach us an important and useful lesson, and show the necessity of concord and mutual good feeling, for, when a house is "divided against itself, it cannot stand," as we are told in

SCRIPTURAL WRIT.

BOMBAY, 4th June, 1835.

DESCRIPTION OF JERUSALEM.

The city of Jerusalem was fortified with three walls, on such parts as were not encompassed with unpassable valleys, and these had only one wall. The city itself was built upon two hills, which are opposite one another; the hill containing the upper city is much the higher; it was, therefore, called by King David, "The Citadel," and it was on this hill the temple was erected, the cloisters of which were double, and the pillars to them forty-three feet high, and supported the cloisters, each pillar being one entire stone of white marble. The roof, adorned with cedar, was curiously wrought and finely polished. The cloister of the outermost court was in breadth fifty-two feet; while the entire compass of it was six furlongs, including the tower of Antonius. When you got through the first cloister to the second court, there was a partition of stone about five feet high, upon which stood pillars at equal distances declaring the law of purity.—"That no foreigner should go within the sanctury" which was ascended by fourteen steps from the first Court. This court was square, and had a wall about it, beyond the fourteen steps to the distance of ten cubits; all was plain where there were other steps, leading to the gates, eight in number. The gates were covered with gold and silver; each gate had two doors fifty-two feet high, breadth sixteen feet, and there were large spaces for rooms between the gates, built like towers, seventy feet high, two pillars supported the rooms, twenty one feet in circumference. The corinthian brass gate opened to the east, which was eighty-eight feet high; it's doors were seventy feet; which led to the holy house, which was one hundred and seventy six feet high; the gate at the entrance represented the universal visibility of heaven, covered all over with gold. It is impossible to conceive, according to Josephus, the riches and magnificence of the temple, as the treasures of it were supplied by the whole habitable earth. Before the altar of the temple, was a veil or Babylonian curtain, embroidered with blue, and fine linen, scarlet and purple of a contexture truly wonderful; embroidered on the curtains were the mystical signs in the heavens, but not the twelve signs, representing living creatures. The candlesticks had seven lamps, representing seven planets; the table of shewbread twelve loaves, representing the circle of the year; the altar of incense thirteen kinds of spices, shewing God as the possessor of all things;—the Holy of Holies had a veil before it, and no one was permitted to enter therein. The outward face of the temple in its' front wanted nothing that was likely to surprise men, for it was covered all over with plates of gold of great weight, and at the first rising of the sun reflected back a very fiery splendour; on its top it had spikes, with sharp points, to prevent any pollution by birds sitting on it.

Jerusalem had been the frequent scene of war and bloodshed, and had been taken five times before the siege and destruction by Titus,* although this was the second time of its' desolation; for Shishak, the King of Egypt, and after him Antiochus, and after him Pompey, and after him Sosius and Herod, took the city, but still preserved it; but before all these the King of Babylon conquered it and made it desolate, one thousand four hundred and sixty eight years after it was built. But he who first built it was a potent man among the Canaanites, and is in our tongue called Melchisedek. The righteous King, for such he really was on which account he was the first priest of God, and first built a temple, and called the city Jerusalem, which was formerly called Salem. However, David, the King of the Jews, ejected the Canaanites, and settled his own people therein. It was demolished entirely by the Babylonians four hundred and seventy-seven years after him. And from King David, who was the first of the Jews who reigned therein, to the destruction under Titus, were one thousand one hundred and seventy nine years; but from its' first building, till this last destruction, were two thousand, one hundred, seventy seven years; yet its' great antiquity, its vast riches, the diffusion of its nation over all the habitable earth, the greatness of the veneration paid to it on a religious account, were insufficient to preserve it from being destroyed; for Titus, after having succeeded in gaining an entrance into the city, pitched his camp at that place, which was called the camp of the Assyrians, having seized upon all that lay as far as Cedron, taking care at the same time to be out of reach of the Jews darts; he then began his attacks, upon which the Jews divided themselves into several bodies, and courageously defended that part of the wall, while John and his faction did the same from the tower of Antonius and from the cloisters of the temple. The Jews also made frequent sallies in bodies together, out of the gates, and there fought the Romans, but were generally pursued back and beaten by them, not having their skill. Now among the Jews the ambition was, who should undergo the first dangers, and thereby gratify their commanders. In fact, the Jews were quite unconcerned at what they suffered themselves from the Romans, and were only solicitous about what mischief they could do—even death itself seemed a small matter to them, if they could but kill any of their enemies. Titus, therefore, to subdue them, found it necessary to bring one of his engines or battering rams to the middle tower of the north wall, where the conflict between the Jews and Romans was terrible; and although the Jews made the best resistance they could, they were unable to contend against the numbers, the skill, and courage of the Romans. Titus having been so successful, resolved to relax his proceedings for some time, to afford the seditious, who were in Jerusalem, an interval for consideration, and to see whether the threat of demolishing their temple would not make them more complacent, or whether they were not somewhat afraid of a famine. This relaxation, in the event of the Jews refusing any compromise, enabled Titus to compass his own designs; and seeing no signs of peace, he resolved to take the upper city, and for that purpose began to raise banks, both at the tower of Antonius and at John's monument; being fully aware if the temple were not taken, it would be dangerous to keep the city itself. The Jews, during the time they were raising these banks, annoyed them considerably, and made several sallies upon them, so much so, that the Romans, could not at first contend with them, being exposed to the engines, which the Jews had learned the use of; and having no less than three hundred, which they used for darts, and forty for stones. Titus, knowing that as the city would be either ved or destroyed, for himself proceeded to exhort the Jews, and being sensible that exhortations are frequently more effectual than arms, he persuaded them to surrender the city, now in a manner already taken, and thereby to save themselves; he therefore, sent Josephus round, who sought out a place to address them, out of reach of their darts.

N.B. Josephus's speech hereafter.

* The son of Vespasian.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Baroda, the 1st inst., Mrs. Cowley of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Christ Church, Byculla, on the 6th June by the Reverend Mr. Jeffries, Captain John Lloyd of the Bombay Artillery, to Jane, third daughter of Captain D. Ross, Master Attendant, Bombay.

DEATH.

At Cambay the 27th Inst., Mary Jane infant daughter of Mr. Cowley aged 1 year and 8 months.

At Belgaum, on the 2nd instant, Captain R. C. Oakley, H. M. 20th Regt. from Fever.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Assist. Surgeon W. Sullivan, E. Regiment, from Poonah.
Capt. G. F. Penley, 16th Regt. from Tannah.
Major G. Taylor, 3rd Regt. from Asseerghur.

DEPARTURES.

Cornet R. C. LeGeyt, Cavalry, to China.
Lieut. E. Scott, 4th Lt. Dragoons, to Kirkee.
Capt. F. D. Daly, 4th Lt. Drs., to Do.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—NONE.

DEPARTURES.

June 6th. Ship Asia, E. Heseton, Master, to Calcutta.

7th. Ship Edinburgh, David Marshall, Master, to China.

Passengers,—Mrs. Templeton, Captain Templeton, D. L. Burn Esq, Cornet LeGeyt, and three Native Servants.

Do. Ship Ospray, James Salmon, Master to Greenock,

Do. Ship Caledonia, J. R. Stroyan, Master to Liverpool.

Passengers,—Doctor Kemball, Mrs. Seton, Mrs. Williams, Miss Bolton, Master Davies and Servants.

8th. Ship Charlotte, G Melville Master to, China.

Passengers,—Miss Bogle, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Gregory, W. F. Gray Esq.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Resource and Kent.
Do, Liverpool,—Ranger and William Turner.
Do. Bengal,—Portuguese Asia, Golconda, and Good Success.
Do, China.—Caledonia, Helen, Hormusjee Bomanjee Hamoody, Glenelg, John Bannerman and Barque Crown.
Do, Penang,—Brig Nassery,
Do, Malay Coast,—Baurque Dadloy.
Do, Malabar,—Brig Navarino.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H, Co's, Ship Hastings Receiving, and Guard Vessel.
Do, Do, Floating Chapel—Aurora,
Do, Do, Hugh Lindsay,
Do. Do. Brig Thetis.
Do. Do. Surveying Tender Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. Schooner Shannon.
Do. Do. Ditto Cyrene.

FREE TRADERS.—William Ritchie, Kent, William Turner, Ranger, Barque Crown, Regia, Aliquis, Urania, Mary Bebee, and John Taylor.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Charles Forbes, Helen, Cornwallis, Caledonia, Earl of Clare, Glenelg, Hormusjee Bomanjee, John Bannerman, Francis Warden, Golconda, Hydroos, Samdany, Hamoody, Pestonjee Bomanjee, Arab, Barque Sir Herbert Compton, Good Success, George Cruttenden, Barque Fanny, Shaw Byramgore, Dadloy, Brig Runsord Pursad Spankier, and Prian.

Portuguese,—Infanta Regent.
French,—Louise.
Arab—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Futtal Kurrim and Liverpool.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL
Six per cent Remittable Lo	130	129½
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, *a* 1st class,	107 ¾	017½
Do. No. 31, *a* 1040, 2nd class....	107	107
Do. 1041, *a* 1040, 3rd class,.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	108¾ *at*	108½
Third five per cent Loan.....	110½	110
Bills on England.....	2s.	2s.1d.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	108	7½
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101½	101½
Canton Bills,.....	210½	210½
Spanish Dollars per 100,.....	221	221½
Sovereigns each,.....	11	10½

HIGH WATER TABLE.

June 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
10th Wednesday.....	10 3	10 29
11th Thursday.....	10 56	11 24
12th Friday.....	11 50	0 14

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH JUNE, 1835.

No arrivals from sea since our last.

WE direct attention to a letter from a Madras Civilian to the present Governor General, which appears in our Columns of to-day, extracted from the *Madras Herald* of the 27th May. It complains of the appointment of a Bengal Civil Servant to an office within the Madras limits, and taxes Sir C. Metcalf with a violation of the rule which has heretofore governed the appointments of the Civil Servants in the several presidencies. If the circumstances are as stated in this letter, the Madras Civil Service has just ground of complaint; and it is to be regretted that Sir C. Metcalf, should, by this ill advised act, expose himself to the charge of inconsistency and insincerity in his professions, as well as inflict an injury on a deserving body of public men. It can only be viewed in one of two lights,—either that the Governor General had a favorite to serve, which he did at the expence of the feelings and prospects of the Madras Civil Service, or that he did not consider any member of that service fit to fill the appointment: if the former, then is the appointment a gross violation of rule; and if the latter, it is an imputation on the service which they are bound to clear themselves of. In either case, the circumstances justify the strongest remonstrance that can be used.

IN to-day's columns will be found the Petition by the Agency houses at Calcutta against the Government life Insurance Office. The Chief ground taken by the Petitioners, as being largely interested in various ways in the insurance of lives in Calcutta,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

is, that the guarantee offered by the Government is not a good one, in so far as it has not received the sanction of the Court of Directors, or the Board of Control. The conduct of the India Government in reference to the Batta question,—the Military Bank,—the forgeries of Rajkissore Dutt, and other matters where the faith and guarantee of the Government had been pledged, are given as instances of what may be expected from the guarantee now offered. But the last, and, as we think, the best ground taken, is, the want of *power* to give any such guarantee, from the Act of Parliament not conferring any power or discretion, but for the purposes and objects enumerated in the same,—and a Life Insurance Society does not form one of the number. Neither the Court of Directors, nor the Board of Control,—nor both put together, can impose any burthen on the revenues of this Country than those specified by the act. Nay, further, the object, at the time the act was under consideration, seems to have been to prevent the Company from meddling or mixing themselves up in any way in any concern at all savouring of a profit and loss, and the act accordingly declares that the Company "shall discontinue "and abstain from all Commercial business "which shall not be incident to the closing "of their actual concerns, and to the "conversion into money of the property "herein before directed to be sold, or "which shall not be carried on for the "purpose of the said Government."

We learn by one of the Calcutta Papers that the Government has resolved to submit the matter to the consideration of the Court of Directors before proceeding further, and the same Paper states that that resolution amounts to an abandonment of the project.

We learn by extracts from the Cape of Good Hope Papers up to 21st March, that the Caffers have again attempted to enter the Colony, and that some very sharp actions have taken place between them and the troops. It is stated that they have attacked strong Military Posts within a few hour's march of Head Quarters, and that those unexpected demonstrations have suspended the intended march of the Commander in Chief from Graham's Town.

THE *Calcutta Courier* mentions that it is announced in an Extraordinary Gazette of the 27th ultimo, that it is the intention of Government to discharge the second class 5 per cent paper of the loan of 31st March 1823, from No 321 to No 1040, on the 31st July next, and that the usual option is given of transfer to the 4 per cent loan.

THE *Calcutta Courier* of the 27th ultimo, speaks but soberly of the prospects of the services which India is to derive from the labors of the Law Commission as it has been constituted. But in truth it could scarcely be otherwise. It is the misfortune of India that her best interests are sacrificed to the advancement of favorites and pets, at the expense of every thing which is of any interest to the public. The necessity for a legislative Council was gravely enforced by the professed friends of India during the time the late act was being discussed, and the British nation,—anxious to give to India the full advantage of a regular and well digested code of laws, readily yielded their assent to the arguments of those who were the advocates of the measure, in the hope that their Indian fellow subjects would benefit by the intended institution; but no sooner had this sanction been obtained than they dispatched an individual to India as the head of that Commission who had nothing other to recommend him than his well timed services in the shape of smart speeches to the cause of the Government. As for experience in his profession, he had none, nor did he affect to have, and he himself, has, to this moment, scarcely got over his surprise at his good luck in having tumbled into an appointment for which he considered himself so indifferently qualified. However, any thing, or any person, is good enough for India, and, to keep company with Thomas Babble Macauley,—as the Satirist would call him, the same Government,—the undoubted friends of India of course,—appointed a Mr. Cameron of the English bar. This latter gentleman is also reported to be pleasingly innocent of his profession even so far as the same is known and practised in the mother country, and as for India, and its customs, laws, languages, institutions, habits, and every thing else which marks its wide difference from the country from whence this gentleman is to come, he is as ignorant as the mother that bore him. And thus we have two of what are to be considered the most effective members of the commission, and, from the description we have given of them, it may be judged what their capabilities are, and what advantage the country may expect from their learned labors. The remaining members are Civilians, and they, no doubt, will bring to aid all the knowledge which their lengthened experience places at their command; but it is to be feared that the salutary measures which they may recommend will be fettered and affected by the crude and ill digested schemes of their more ignorant and self sufficient colleagues. The paper to which we have alluded, speaking of Macauley, says, that "since the British nation has "given laws to Hindostan, there is no "period of equal duration (referring to "the period since his arrival in India) that "has given birth to laws more hasty, frivolous, and defective than those that have "come to light under his obstetric "hand," and further adds, that "we "pronounce his legislative attempts hi-"therto as a failure so signal as to hold "out no benefit to the public from the ad-"dition of his name to the present mea-"gre list of the Law Commission." The duties of the law commission are of so important a nature that we hope the Calcutta press will keep a most watchful eye over all its proceedings, and, for the sake of the Indian public, give such assistance, administer such reproof, and make such exposures as may convert its labors to some good account.

CALCUTTA.

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETIES' PETITION.

To the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, *Bt., Governor General in Council, &c. &c. &c.*

The humble petition of the undersigned, merchants and others, inhabitants of Calcutta, interested in life assurance.

HUMBLE SHEWETH,—That your petitioners are largely interested in various ways in the insurance of lives in Calcutta, chiefly as insurers, some of them to a very large amount.

That your Petitioners have learnt with very great regret that it is the intention of Government to institute an office for the insurance of lives under their guarantee, and under the guidance of directors, of whom two thirds are to be appointed by Government.

That unless your petitioners are misinformed, the original institution of the office was suggested at a time when there were but two institutions for the insurance of lives in Calcutta, namely the Laudable Societies, which may be considered as one, and the Oriental Insurance Office; of which the first having been almost entirely in the hands of the principal Houses of Agency and being involved in their failure, was thought by many to have been irretrievably ruined, and the other of which was, after those failures, in the hands of only one proprietor.

Under these circumstances, and the natural alarm created by them in the minds of the timid, it was desirable for the great and important objects of life insurance, to establish some institution which should effectually guard against the evils which had arisen under the former system, and which should offer the greatest possible advantages of security and economy.

There were some who feared that Calcutta did not, under its then circumstances of difficulty and distress, offer the means of establishing this great object without the assistance of Government, and under this impression the Right Honorable the late Governor General in Council, as your petitioners have been informed, was pleased to appoint a Committee to enquire into and to consider the subject; and, after two years of deliberation, during which no part of their proceedings were made public, it was for the first time announced, on the eve of his departure, that a mutual insurance society would be immediately established under guarantee of Government. Still, however, the public were wholly uniformed of the distinct object or intentions of Government, and of the rules which were to govern the projected institution. Unable to judge, until the moment it was announced, of what would be the probable determination of Government,—completely in the dark as to the proceedings of the Committee or their reports and representations on the matter referred to them,—and in utter ignorance to this moment of the promoters and instigators of the interference of Government, your petitioners were unable previously to come forward and represent their feelings or wishes on the subject, nor would it, as your petitioners conceive, have been equally respectful to Government to have anticipated their intentions, or to have prejudged the labours of the Committee.

In the meantime, a total change has taken place in the circumstances which induced the Government originally to listen to the proposition, a change which your petitioners venture to suggest is not confined to the public, to the insurers or to the insured; but which extends to the very Government itself.

At the time when the Committee were appointed, the East India Company was a commercial body as well as a Government, and had commercial funds entirely free from controul, which they might employ in any mode, at the discretion of the Directors; and such was their situation at the time when (unless your petitioners have been misled) the suggestion of such an institution was not unfavorably received by the Honorable Court.

At the present moment, the commercial competition of the Honorable Company with private enterprize, has been, by Act of Parliament, interdicted. The whole funds of the Company are territorial, and with the whole of their affairs under the controul of the British Government, which renders necessary the sanction, not only of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, but also of the Board of Controul, to the permanent establishment of a Government insurance office, or the validity of the guarantee.

On the other hand, private enterprize has supplied, during the period of the Committee's deliberations, the desideratum which gave occasion to their appointment.

The affairs of the Laudable Societies, on closer investigation, were found in a better state than the alarms of the timid, or representations of the self-interested, had painted them. One society, the 13th Supplementary, had suffered no loss of funds,—whilst the sister society, the 7th Laudable, was found to have been more fully secured than even some of its friends had imagined, and it has divided already nearly 6,000 rupees per share, and will ultimately divide, in all probability, Sa. Rs. 7,000 per share, a larger return, it will be found on examination, than even the Government scheme holds out to the public under the proposed rates of premium. Measures were taken to re-organize the constitution of the societies, and they are now in progress of consolidation on a footing which whilst it places them under the controul of all the different classes of which the public consists,—gives the greatest security that the funds cannot be misappropriated or endangered, confers on every insurer the fullest right of investigation, of interference, and self-government, places its management on the most limited scale of expense, and returns to the insurers in it every rupee of profit not requisite to secure the amount insured.

The Oriental Insurance Company has in like manner been re-organized, and is in the hands of a large and respectable body of proprietors. Its management is likewise on the most economical footing, its capital accumulating for the security of the insured and it offers to all who wish to become mutual insurers, the power of doing so, and participating in its advantages, whilst it receives all who would avoid the risk or trouble of mutual insurance on the ordinary footing of simple insurers.

During the same period, another insurance office has been established, connected with an office with large capital in London and having a numerous proprietory in India.

These offices your petitioners humbly insist, afford every necessary security, whilst your petitioners are satisfied that the new Laudable Society at least is on a much cheaper scale than that put forth by the new Government insttitution; its establishment being infinitely less expensive, and its whole surplus profits being returnable. The other offices your petitioners believe, on the average, to be on as low a scale of premium, and if not, competition will lower it. The Government office will destroy competition.

The present offices, however, have successfully continued the business of insurance in Calcutta, under the circumstances of the greatest disadvantage. The failure of the great Agency Houses withdrew from them business to a very large extent, leaving upon their hands the worst lives and the heaviest risks. The rumour of a projected Government Office have induced many to hold back, under a fear that it would annihilate the old offices which would be unable to compete with Government. During the first year of this period, owing to the above circumstances, heavy losses occurred, beyond all former example, without corresponding new business to meet them. In the latter part of the period, a natural reaction has taken place, and with greatly improved lists, the offices were beginning to feel a lively return for their interprize and preseverance, when a Government competition is announced, which, in the very language of its announcement, anticipates the deepest injury to or the very annihilation of the existing offices.

That the establishment of the Government office would materially affect the existing institutions, your petitioners do not doubt, from the influence which the name of Government will ever have. But your petitioners submit that such injury will be inflicted, without adequate cause, for no certain good, which it is not only possible, but in the estimation of your petitioners, it is highly probable that much evil may ensue to your petitioners, and the rest of the public who are insurers, from such establishment.

Your petitioners refrain from any general observations upon the interference of Government with private enterprize, or upon the injurious tendency to asperse public credit, which the projected measure is likely to have, from respect to the Government, and a desire to abstain from every observation which may afford matter of discussion or dispute; but they may venture to suggest, that there are some, who, with their families are entirely, and others who are greatly, dependent for support on existing institutions, and who by their destruction would be reduced to ruin, or by their injury would be proportionably distressed; and your petitioners presume that the Government would not desire to interfere, unless under the impression that the public seek and would be benefitted by such interference. Your petitioners venture to suggest that the opinions and wants and wishes of the public on this subject, have been misrepresented. They respectfully solicit to know what body, and what individuals have solicited the interposition of Government. Your petitioners feel satisfied that they represent the feelings of a very large portion of the public of Calcutta, they might venture to say of Bengal, in respectfully but earnestly deprecating the proposed measure, whilst they give every credit to the Government with which the idea originated, for the purest and best intentions.

The direst effect which the friends, and many of the opponents of the new office equally anticipate, is the destruction of existing offices. If it would not have that effect, it is not desired nor needed by the public. If it produces that effect, the result is, that it will reduce future insurance in Bengal to Sa. Rs. 100,000 on each life, the limit which the office affixes to future risks a limit which your petitioners consider ample for any one office, because it will greatly exceed the average amount of insurances, but an extent wholly inadequate for the objects of many insurers.

Your petitioners, however, do not anticipate that the effect of the Government office will be to annihilate the old offices, though it will greatly injure them, by diverting from them many individual risks; but connected as insurances are with the Commercial classes in Calcutta, your petitioners feel assured that the great body of Insurances affected by Commercial Houses will rest with the one or other of the present institutions, with which the parties may be chiefly connected; and your petitioners embrace amongst their own numbers some, and are acquainted with others, who, unconnected with Commerce, still deprecate, and feel alarmed at the interference of Government with private enterprize, and others who fear to enter into engagements in which in case of difference of opinion they could not venture in a contest which they would consider as one with the Government of the Country.

Your petitioners do not feel entitled to urge the probability, under such circumstances, of the Government office not affording, in the first instance, sufficient surplus profits to defray the charge of management, (necessarily larger, whilst the arrangements are incomplete,) so far as the Government are concerned; but they would feel little inducement to join an office of mutual insurance, under such circumstances, where, as mutual insurers, they would incur a liability to the extent of the whole risks, without any funds in the first instance to satisfy them, beyond the amount of premiums, the whole amount of which in the first year, might be absorbed by two or three heavy losses, and for the payment of which though the assured would have the guarantee of Government, your petitioners presume the mutual insurers would be respectively liable.

It is perhaps on this point, on which, as far as prudence merely is concerned, your petitioners have the greatest alarm, and would most hesitate to join the projected office.

No fund is subscribed to guarantee the payment of losses. The first instance, as your petitioners conceive of an insurrance office established without such resource. It is true, the guarantee of Government supplies that deficiency, if the Government have the power to give the guarantee.

Your petitioners earnestly hope, that, in casting any doubt upon such power, they may not be considered as intending the slightest disrespect to Government. But the subject is one of deepest importance, and must be so considered by Government, or it would not have deviated from its ordinary path to hold out the hand of assistance to those who are interested in life assurance. It behoves every one therefore, minutely to scan the guarantee he receives, not merely in a mouni, but in Law. If it should be ultimately held, that such a guarantee trenched upon the commercial interprize from which the Company are interdicted by act of Parliament, or that such payments out of the territorial revenue of Government were foreign to the purposes for which the Government was continued in the Company, such guarantee could not be enforced,—such guarantee could not legally be fulfilled, however much the good faith of Government was involved. The result must be the dissolution of the institution,—possibly with loss to the members of it,—possibly with lapses unpaid!

The institution must be equally dissolved, if thought, though not beyond the power, beyond the proper sphere and objects of Government, and on that ground not sanctioned by the Honorable Court of Directors and Board of Controul, as to the guarantee of Government. If that were withdrawn, what would be the situation of the insurers in the office without a fund to pay the lapses? If the new institution should have taken over, as the Committee propose, all the risks in Calcutta, they would be insurers to the amount of about two crores of rupees,—and unfortunate number of lapses, (such as heretofore has more then once occurred,) would confound all the calculations furnished upon a nice average of years, and allowing but small profits, without a fund to meet casualties in the early years of such average. Should the Government have paid such losses in the meantime, your petitioner conceive they would have no trifling difficulty in recovering them back from the members of a dissolved Society, established under the guarantee of Government, and dissolved because the guarantee was withdrawn, and not sanctioned, whether by law or policy.

But even supposing no such pecuniary results what would be the situation of the insurers in the office? It may be said that members might still continue mutual insurers amongst each other. They might indeed without a fund, and without means probably as to many of them to contribute towards raising it. If they did continue, your petitioners submit, that not only would no advantage have been gained over the ex sting system, but that the collected funds which now form the security of the assured in the present societies, would have been dissipated, and that after the interference of Government with them, individuals would not be readily induced to form another fund; but your petitioners submit that the most probable event in such a state of things would be the entire dissolution of the institution. No legal obligation would exist to compel the parties to remain,—for the vital principle of their adherence is the guarantee of Government. Tuis would be gone, and with it the liability which was incurred upon the faith of it, whether to the Government or to each other. The better lives would probably form a new society. The old and uninsurable would be helpless; and their families, if dependant upon their insurances, beggared. It is not necessary to make out against the present establishment of the proposed office that such consequences must necessarily ensue. It is enough, as your petitioners conclude will not be disputed, to shew that they are not impossible.

With the guarantee of Government distinctly understood, its nature and extent defined, the rights of the assured and insurers equally guarded, the existing institutions might be saved from future loss. Your petitioners feel that without the offer of such distinct guarantee the Government cannot, and will not, be a party to the injury, and possible destruction of existing institutions. But your petitioners submit that the proprietors of those offices who have subscribed money to form a fund, should not only be guaranteed from future loss, but also receive back the amount of their deposit, principal and interest, and the fair estimated value of their business for the period for which they are united, before they can with justice be called upon to give way entirely to the Government office. Your petitioners have heard with surprise, that it has been proposed that the existing offices should make over "*all their assets* and risks" to the Government institution! In short that that Institution should receive the accumulated Fund of the Laudable Societies received from the former offices, and the subscribed funds of the Oriental and Universal offices!

Before, however, any purchase of existing rights can take place, your petitioners conceive that not only the extent to which, the Government are willing to carry their guarantee should be defined, but that the validity of such guarantee should be placed beyond doubt. This your petitioners conceive cannot be done until a reference shall have been made to England, and the sanction of the Honorable the Court of Directors, and that of the Board of Control obtained. Even that sanction your petitioners conceive would not protect parties in a Court of Justice, if it were held that the engagement of Government was a contravention of the late Act of Parliament.

Your petitioners would hope that if it shall be considered necessary to establish a Government insurance office, that these doubts and alarms may be obviated by its being instituted under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, and Charter, under which all the proprietors and insurers may have rights and privileges, not only strictly defined, but expressly recognized by law.

In the mean time, all who are interested in the subject of insurance, are kept in a state of anxiety and incertitude. Commercial men who have embarked a portion of their capital in it, with a view to profit, see their enterprize threatened with failure, at the very moment when they considered all difficulties surmounted whilst if driven to protect themselves from a powerful competition, by selling or transferring to the Government office their present rights and risks, they embrace but a greater evil, and involve themselves in still graver doubts and difficulties.

That your petitioners are insurers collectively to the amount of Sa. Rs. 1,50,00,000 and upwards, and have the strongest possible interest in the establishment of secure and economical insurance. They are equally satisfied that management of the Government office cannot be on a more economical footing and they regret to say, that under the circumstances which they have noticed, and giving the fullest credit for good faith and every liberal intention to the Government, they cannot satisfy themselves that they would obtain perfect security in the Government office, because, in this respect, the Government are not altogether unfettered.

Your petitioners, therefore, with every pespectful feeling towards the Government, most humbly, but earnestly pray, that your honor will not sanction, or permit, the establishment of the projected office for the insurance of lives under the guarantee of Government; or that its establishment may be postponed until such guarantee shall have been sanctioned by an Act of Parliment, and a Charter of Incorporation granted, or at least, until the gurrantee of the Government shall have received the fiat of the Honorable the Court of Directors and Board of Controul, or that if it shall be determined, contrary to the earnest wishes and entreaties of your petitioners, to establish such office without such previous sanction obtained, then that your honor in council may be pleased to issue a Government Notification of the precise extent and nature of the guarantee of the Government on behalf of the East India Company, and of the fund on which such guarantee will be chargeable, with the liability of the mutual insurers to make good any advances of Government with such provisions as may be a distinct security to all parties in the event of the Honorable the Court of Directors and Board of Controul withdrawing their sanction from such guarantee.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Calcutta, 6th May, 1835. *Bengal Hurkaru, May 25.*

POETRY.

THE BENGAL COLONEL'S LAMENT.

'I can suck melancholy out of a song, as a weasel sucks eggs.' *As you like it.*

I who now am a Colonel, was once a Cadet,
And, O! how my heart pulses rose
When as Ensign I sported my first epaulette,
And my new suit of uniform clothes,—
And my new suit of uniform clothes!
Then I dreamt that promotion was certain and quick,
And I thought blushing honors would shower on me thick;
And I fancied such things,
As if Ensigns were kings,
And so much I liked parade,
And so much I liked parade!
Because it showed my feather, and my sword's enamelled blade!
O! no more does the sound
Of the drum make me bound;
For now, in every season, I some malady have got,—
The rheumatism in the *cold*, the liver in the *hot*.

When I used to say merit would procure me the staff,
(The Commander-in-Chief said so too)
The knowing ones would wink at one another, and would laugh
As much as—'what a Nincompoop are you,'—
As much as—'what a Nincompoop are you!'
So after ten years' service, and a bullet through my hide,
I with merit claimed a kindred, and I had my claim—denied!
When I found *that*, thinks I,
'The G. O.—what a Guy!'
That was thirty years ago,—
That was thirty years ago.
It *may* be different now-a-days,—I'm sure I do not know;
For no more did I trust
To such apple pie crust,
Had my regimental pay, and made it quite a rule,
That I never would exceed it,—but the batta then was full.

At last grown a Major, in the three and thirtieth year
Of my service, and the fiftieth of my life;
I saw a pleasing prospect to my ensigncy's career,—
Seven children unprovided, and a wife,—
Seven children unprovided, and a wife!
My cheeks were yellow ochre, and what hair I had was grey,
Now my eye-sight's wearing out,
Both my feet have got the gout,
And my right arm is so stiff.—
I can scarce take up the hookah when I want to get a whiff,
My hearing's very bad,
I've lost the only tooth I had,
And if I take my pension, I shall surely not survive
The first true British winter,—if I live till I arrive.

E, *S. Journal.*]

MADRAS.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR CHARLLS METCALFE, BART.
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

HONORABLE SIR,

In addressing your Excellency on a subject materially connected with the well being of the Service to which I have the honor to belong, I trust that I shall meet with your Excellency's forbearance, even should I presume to bring to your notice and consideration some unpalateable truths. In that high station in which your Excellency is now placed, you are doubtless little accustomed to such language. Of those around you, there are many doubtless ready and eager enough to extol your virtues, few to tell you your faults. Those you will only be able to discover by the assistance of the still small voice within, or of some monitor like myself, who ventures to express freely that which he feels strongly, and is unable to look with silent satisfaction on acts of injustice and wrong.

Your Excellency's late appointment of a Bengal Civilian to fill a Civil situation under this Presidency, has been received by the great majority of the members of the Madras Civil Service with the mingled feelings of surprise and indignation. The appointment to which I allude, is that of the Hon. Mr. Devereux to be one of the Assistants to the Mysore Commission.

I should have deemed it superfluous, previous to this act of your Excellency's, to have informed you that is a rule laid down long ago by the Honorable Court for the guidance of your predecessors that the Civil situations of each respective Presidency should only be filled by those whom the Honorable Court had nominated to that Presidency—and not by individuals taken promiscuously from the whole of their Service. The province of Mysore as, your Excellency well knows, is and always has been attached to the Presidency of Fort St. George. What weighty reason therefore can be assigned for the extraordinary deviation from the rules of the Honorable Court? What adequate cause, if I may be allowed to ask can you Excellency allege to justify so unprecedented a proceeding? None. I can discover none. The Madras Civil Service can discover none. Willing as they are to attribute to any act emanating from so high a quarter the purest motives, and to view it in the most favorable light, they are yet totally unable to account for this late appointment of your Excellency's on any just or sufficient grounds. They are therefore, and it is with grief, compelled to conclude that in making that appointment you were influenced merely by private motives, and that no considerations connected with the benefit of the Public Service, considerations which could alone in the slightest degree have warranted it, dictated so extraordinary a step. It is with extreme sorrow that they are compelled to observe, that interest and interest alone was the exciting cause that impelled you to a proceeding, which the most venal and unprincipled of the rulers who preceded you, would have scarcely ventured to contemplate—that interest and interest alone was the governing principle which urged you to set aside the rules and regulations of the Company, to violate established usages, to outrage the feelings and trample on the just rights and privileges of a numerous portion of that Service to which you yourself belong.

Your Excellency as Governor General of this vast Empire is vested, I may almost say, with unlimited power, but it is not for me to remind your Excellency that the responsibility attending the exercise of that power is equally vast, equally unlimited. Perhaps however the false glare and glitter of the former may have so dazzled your Excellency's vision as to prevent you from discerning the latter, or possibly the novelty of your situation may have caused you at first to overlook it. If such be the case, it is high time that your Excellency should open your eyes, and consider well the relative proportion of your power to your responsibility, ere you venture on acts so unconstitutional in their nature as the one on which I have taken the liberty to address you.

One word more, Honorable Sir, and I have done. During the very short period that you have occupied your present high station, you have contrived completely to alienate the good will, to destroy the favourable opinion which many in the Madras Civil Service felt disposed to entertain towards you. By one ill judged act, and that one of your very first, you have excited the strongest feelings of resentment and disgust throughout a whole Service—you may possibly express surprise that a matter, which appears to you small and unimportant, should produce such effects. To us, Sir, the matter appears in a very different light—to us your appointment, though made in a low grade of the Service, appears neither small nor unimportant. We look to the spirit in which it is made, the precedent which it seeks to establish, and we cannot but consider it as fraught with the most baneful consequences to our interests, as the first of a series of encroachments on all we hold of valuable.

Your noble predecessor was pleased to nominate the Officers of the Army to appointments similar to that to which your Excellency has lately nominated a Bengal Civilian, but he *at least* selected those Officers from the Army of Madras. Innovator as he was, he would have hesitated long and reflected much ere he transferred an appointment whether Civil or Military from one Presidency to another for the sake of interest and favouritism. I say that he would have hesitated long and reflected much before doing that, which has probably occasioned your Excellency neither hesitation nor reflection. And now, Honorable Sir, I will take my leave in the humble hope that, should these remarks ever meet your eye, your Excellency will excuse their plainness in consideration of their truth. Something we have heard of your Excellency's enlightened notions and liberal opinions. Should what I have here taken the liberty to write, be so fortunate as even to draw from your Excellency a secret acknowledgment that it has not been wholly uncalled for, I shall feel that I have not written in vain.

I have the honor to be,
Honorable Sir,
Your Excellency's most
obedient Servant,
A MADRAS CIVILIAN.

NORTHERN CIRCARS, *May 19th*, 1835.

TO THE SECRETARY MADRAS CLUB,

SIR,—The *Male Asylum Herald* of the 29th April with its enclosed memorials from Trichinopoly and Bellary has this moment reached me, and I lose no time therefore in requesting, that the President may be pleased to convene a General Meeting of Subscribers, as early as convenient, and submit to them the following observations.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Madras Club convened on Tuesday the 14th March, it was carried by acclamation that a piece of Plate in value 300 Guineas and bearing a suitable inscription, should be presented to me from the funds of the Club in token of their estimation of my "long and eminent services as Secretary."

At a subsequent meeting held 14 days afterwards that vote was *unanimously* confirmed.

At the dinner given me on my departure from Madras the vote of the morning was announced from the chair, and the mode in which that announcement was received, justified my belief, that that vote but echoed the public voice, could I have *then* suspected, what I have *now* learned, with surprise no less than with regret, that some up Country members would dispute the legality of that vote, and that others would question its propriety or its justice, I should have adopted at an earlier period the resolution I have now formed.

It will probably be admitted that in my long service as Secretary I solicited no emolument—I refused all remuneration,—I may add that I never anticipated reward beyond that of feeling that I advanced the interests of the Club, beyond that of noting the satisfaction of those whom I served. For the munificent vote of the 24th March, I was entirely unprepared: but a tribute so honorable to myself, and one apparently so unanimously offered,—I could not decline, and I did accept it.

That I felt deeply gratified at that vote I must confess, for it told me my labours had not been in vain. It was a testimonial of which I might well feel proud.—I do not surrender it without pain.—But circumstances are now changed, and I owe it to myself to accept no suffrage that is not cheerfully and unanimously accorded—I owe it to an institution, to whose superintendence I have devoted so many hours of labour and of thought, that the last act of my connection with it should not be the cause of cavil and discontent. I trust therefore it will not be supposed, I undervalue the honor conferr'd, nor am insensible to the kindness which dictated the same, if, in consequence of the recent discussions among members of the Club, I now request permission to decline the testimonial of the 24th March.

I have abstained.—I shall abstain from any detail of my services as Secretary, although as the property of the vote has been questioned, such detail might perhaps be pardoned.—But this I must be permitted to add, that considering I unwillingly accepted an office (alas how thankless!) which had been pressed upon me—that on accepting office I pledged myself to devote my best energies to the task, which pledge I have redeemed—and that those exertions however unremitting were purely gratuitous through a period of nearly three years,—when all these things are remembered, it may perhaps be admitted, that a little more respect, for my feelings might have been shown, than I have recently experienced at the hands of some Members.—I might perhaps have been spared the mortification of my present position,—but enough—the Club has flourished and I am content.—I sought for no reward—I retain no reward. I herewith surrender the proud testimonial voted me on resigning office, and can truly exclaim with the Lyric of old |

——Resigno quæ dedit, et meâ
Virtute me involvo, probam quæ
Pauperiem sine dote quæro,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) T. J. TAYLOR, Lieut.
Late Secretary Madras Club.

CALCUTTA, *May 10th*, 1835.

EUROPE.

RANK AND COMMANDS FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

SIR,—It gave me great pleasure to peruse, in your leading article of the 14th Feb. last, the *cause* of the Indian Army, whose interests and claims have been so much neglected since the period our first serving with his Majesty's officers in India, in the days of Clive, Lawrance, and Coote; at which period the highest rank we were then graciously permitted to attain was that of Colonel: we were also graciously allowed by the Articles of War, to rank as *junior* of each grade with his Majesty's officers; so that a stripling, if a Captain in the Royal Army of *one day*, commanded a veteran company's Captain of 20 years. This liberal rule was at length abrogated and the boon of taking *equal* rank with his Majesty's officers respectively given us according to the dates of our commission; but still the pernicious and degrading "clause" was suffered to remain in the Articles of War until within a few years since; so that many a youthful Sub, just from school, on the voyage out, and even in garrison in India, or doubted the right of command with a veteran and senior Lieutenant or Ensign of the Company's Army. They are not to blame for this, as it was stated in the Articles of War which they possessed, with other books of regulations; but the royal warrant, giving us *equal* rank, was not, I imagine, not furnished to them, or deemed one of the requisite books. Subsequently to this, the Indian Army was permitted to enjoy the rank of Major General, and at the renewal of chater in 1813, the rank of Lieutenant General was conferred on a Company's officer. At the renewal of the last charter, a year since, it was expected that the rank of "General" might have been added; but alas! in that liberal and enlightened period, with a liberal Ministry too, we were allowed to "live in hope."

Supposing Napoleon and his band of heroes who embarked for Egypt in 1798, had been successful in establishing a French colony there, and had conquered a country, and founded an empire similar in extent, government, &c. to that of our India one—raising also an Army from the natives of the country, which was officered and commanded by Frenchmen who had fought for, in conjunction with imperial troops, and obtained possession of that country, aided by corps of "Artillery, and Engineers" as gallant and skilful as any Army can boast of—would Napolean, on furnishing his *new* empire with a subsidiary force from the Imperial Army, similar to that his Majesty's troops now furnish India (viz. 20,000 men), have *commenced* by degrading those officers of the army of the empire, who fought and assisted in the conquest of that country, by making them rank *junior* to all officers of the Imperial Army holding corresponding rank, and then not permitting them to attain any grade higher than that of Colonel, next Major General, and at last that of Lieutanant-General, making a laspe of more than *half a century* for a gallant body to receive these corresponding ranks of their fellow-countrymen and soldiers. That great and noble spirit knew human nature too well, and was too sensible of the fine and acute feelings of a soldier to reward him with neglect, and withhold from them rank that was enjoyed by their brother officers of the Imperial Army.

Thus have the officers of the *Indian Army* laboured under *disabilities and neglect* in exactly the same manner as the "Irish Catholics" and it really appears *Emancipation* has at length reached that gallant body, for orders have been sent out to grant the rank of full Colonel to all Company's officers promoted to the rank of "Colonel regimentally," agreeable to the orders of 1796, beside *restoring* those officers to their proper rank who had been superseded by King's officers Junior to them. Thus has this regulation of 1796 been withheld for near 40 years, to the injury of many a gallant officer, besides causing in consequence our list of *General Officers* to become so small that it is totally inadequate to provide officers of that rank for the Indian Staff unless as must eventually be the case, a promotion of Major-Generals to be selected from the list of full Colonels.

The most grievous, absurd, and I might add unjust, conduct that was ever visited on any body of officers in the world, is that of the *Indian Army* not having been once complimented with the distinguished post of Com.-in-Chief in any of their Presidencies in *one* of their own officers. His Majesty's Government permitted two Company's officers to be *Governors* in India (Sir J. Munro and Sir J. Malcolm), and in these days of liberality and justice, it is hoped that this high important, and lucrative appointment will not *for ever* be monopolised by officers of his Majesty's Service, depriving thereby an army of 200 regts. and 200,000 men of that fair prize and ambition that ever has and does still emulate every member of the Indian Army.

Could the Indian Army, who yields to none for gallantry and devotion to the British Empire, and loyalty for their Sovreign, remain quietly and see the door of ambition shut on them? and on no occasion have they ever been gratified by *one* of their own distinguished officers complimented with the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of one of their Presidencies, either Madras or Bombay; but, on the contrary, the appointment of honour and gain is *universally* bestowed on distinguished officers from his Majesty's Army, *who* furnish *four* regiments of cavalry and *sixteen* of infantry to an empire of one million, that maintains and supports an army of *two hundred* regiments and near 200,000 men.

I can assure the officers of his Majesty's Service that it affords the officers of the Indian Army satisfaction and pleasure to see these posts of *honour* bestowed on distinguished officers of the Service; but at the same time, there are a *few* distinguished officers of the *Indian Army* who have claims for those honourable appointments, and I do not despair of tardy justice, ere long, reaching *one* of the gallant officers, such as Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Dallas, Major-Generals Sir J. Doveton, Sir J. W. Adams, and many others, on their attaining the rank of either Lieut. or Major-General.

Kensington, Feb. 21st.] HOMO.

MELANCHOLY WRECK OF THE NORAH.

(From the Times, March 2.)

A large vessel the Norah, of Liverpool, Captain Burnley, from Demerara, laden with sugar, rum, and other articles of West India produce, is a total wreck on the Hoyle-bank. The captain and the whole of the crew perished, excepting one man, named Kenneth Macfarlane, who has furnished the following simple and affecting narrative of the wreck, and sufferings of himself and companions:—

"The Norah sailed from Demerara on the 1st of January last; had calms and light easterly winds until we reached lat. 44, after which we had strong westerly breezes. Our crew numbered 15, including the captain. We were off the Saltees, on the Irish coast, on Saturday last, at 4 o'clock, p. m., with a fresh breeze W. N. W.; came up channel under reefed topsails; 30 minutes past 11 a. m. abreast Holy-head; 30 minutes past 2, wind W. S. W., to the eastward of the Skerries shortened sail and made a few tacks of and on to the westward as the wind was variable, accompanied by sudden gusts, squalls, and rain; 4 p. m., close reefed topsails and foresail, and set the storm trysail and stood of, ship's head N. N. W., to delay time for the purpose of getting a pilot in the morning; at 30 minutes past 10 p. m. wore ship and stood in, blowing a perfect hurricane; at 30 minutes past 3 a. m. saw the land on lee bow, wore ship, and stood off to the north; at 4 a. m. the vessel first struck, which I think was on West Hoyle; after this endeavoured to get both anchors clear; after thumping several times, a heavy sea struck her and swept the deck of boats, &c.; then all hands took to the mainmast; when there about five minutes, the ship fell on her beam ends, and the mast gave way above the deck, and all hands went with it. I succeeded, by swimming in getting to the foremast; the captain followed, but could not reach; he then got on the main yard, and there remained a few minutes, when a sea came and took him and one of the men (John Ball) away, I then saw no more of them. The last man I saw on the wreck of the mainmast was George Aston; he might have been there a quarter of an hour after the others were gone. After this the vessel began to break up, the bottom seperating from the top, which caused the foremast to fall forward with the head on the bowsprit. I remained there; the wreck floating in with the flood: could see Hilbree Island at daylight, and seemed close to it; was on the wreck till 10 a. m. before I could see any one, although the top of lee bank was then dry [Between the hours of 10 and 4, we understand from Mr. Ball, who keeps the Green Lodge Inn, some men were in the act of conveying the life boat from the boat-house Hilbree Island, when one of the wheels made for the purpose of carrying the boat broke down, and they were then unable to make use of it, and were obliged to man a boat which could not approach the wreck, and thus was the sufferer destined to remain on the wreck all night, which might have been prevented had the wheels been in a proper and efficient state] Shortly afterwards I saw some men, and one of them approached the wreck; I hailed him, and he answered me; after that, and not till about 4 o'clock p. m. a boat came off, and anchored abreast of the wreck, apparently not being able to succeed in reaching it. Being so benumbed by cold, I was conscious I had not the power to swim to the boat, and had to remain on the wreck all this (the second) night. This night again the wreck floated towards the lee bank, and about midnight it was high and dry, before day light the tide had made, and the water round it. About 7 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday morning I saw a smack nearing, with a boat astern; about 9 the boat, with seven hands, took me off the wreck, and carried me to the Green Lodge public-house, Hoylake."

The remaining portion of the wreck now lies anchored, to prevent it drifting, on the East Hoyle Bank. It contains 140 puncheons of rum, which it is anticipated will be saved. The seamen who have perished were shipped from this port, and bore excellent characters. Most of them have left wives and families to deplore their loss, and it is hoped that the charitable community, who on such occasions are seldom appealed to in vain, will come forward with a subscription for their relief. Books for this purpose lie at the Exchange Newsroom, and elsewhere, William Sharp, Esq., the owner of the vessel, as already subscribed the sum of 20*l*.

The following are the names and residences of the lost seamen: Captain Burnley; Mr. Johnson, chief mate; James Smith, carpenter, of Nottingham; Thomas Watson, second mate. John Ball, William Huntley, and George Hollings, Liverpool; George Anderson, Backhaven, Fifeshire; Joseph Thomas, Carnarvon; George Watson, Greenock; William Ward, Manchester; John Gilbert, Falmouth; a black cook, shipped in Demerara, and black boy, names unknown. —*Liv. Paper.*

GUY RIVERS, THE OUTLAW. A TALE OF GEORGIA.

By the Author of "Martin Faber." 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1835, A. K. Newman and Co.; Harper and Brothers, New York.

This is a reprint of an American novel, and, independent of its literary merit, it has one great attraction—namely, it is laid among new scenes and new people. It has that air of discovery which carries us along so pleasantly with the olden travellers. Years hence, when all that relates to the early history of America will have even greater interest than now, how many graphic pictures, and how much information, will be found contained in the pages of works like the present! The story itself is an adventurous and stirring one. Its chief fault is, that the characters make too long and too set speeches; and the chief villain is of exaggerated atrocity. The period sketched is the commencement of civilization, when the hardy squatters have just begun their forest warfare; when society is unsettled and right is ill defined; and the law at a convenient or inconvenient distance, according to what your pursuits may be. We shall, as a specimen, give a case where the wild settlers take the law into their own hands—a pedlar having practised divers of those tricks in trade, which belong especially to their calling. Omitting the long speech of the lawyer, stating the charge, we shall proceed to that which seconds the motion:—

"'Ay, ay, lawyer, that's the how, that's the very thing itself. But to the skunk, let him de-

bay that if he can—let him deny that his name is Jared Bunce—that he hails Connecticut—that he is a shark, and a pirate, and a pestilence. Let him deny that he is a cheat—that he goes about with his notions and other rogueries—that he doesn't manufacture maple seeds, and hickory nutmegs, and grund coffee made out of rotten rye. Answer to that, Jared Bunce, you white-livered lizard.' Thus did one of his accusers take up the thread of the discourse as concluded in part by the chairman. Another and another followed with like speeches in the most rapid succession, until all was again confusion; and the voice of the lawyer, after a hundred ineffectual efforts at a hearing, degenerated into a fine squeak, and terminated at last in a violent fit of coughing, that fortunately succeeded in procuring that degree of quiet around him in which his language had, singularly enough, entirely failed. For a moment the company ceased its clamour, out of respect to the chairman's cough; and having cleared his throat with the contents of a tumbler of Monongahela, which seemed to stand permanently full by his side, he recommenced the proceedings; the poor criminal, in the mean time, standing mute and motionless, perfectly stupified with his terror, conscious of repeated offences, knowing perfectly the reckless spirit of those who judged him, and hopeless of escape from their hands, without, in the country phrase, the loss at least of his 'wing and tail feathers.' The chairman, with due gravity, began: —'Jared Bunce—is that your name?' 'Why, lawyer, I can't deny that I have gone by that name ever since I began business and I guess it's the right name for me to go by, seeing that I was christened by the name of Jared, after my old uncle Jared Withers, that lives down at Dedham, in the state of Massachusetts. He did promise to do something for me, seeing I was named after him, but he han't done nothing yet, no how. Then the name of Bunce, you see, lawyer, I took from my father, his name being Bunce, too, I guess.' 'Well, Jared Bunce,' answer to the point, and be particular and without circumlocution. You have heard some of the charges against you. Having taken them down in short-hand, I will repeat them to you severally.' The pedlar approached a few steps; advanced one leg, raised a hand to his ear, and put on all the external signs of devout attention, as the chairman proceeded in the long and ominous array. 'First, then, it is charged against you, Bunce, by young Dick Jenkins, that stands over in front of you there, thus somewhere between the fifteenth and twenty-third of June—last June was a year!—you came by night to his plantation, he living at that time in Dekalb county; that you stopped the night with him, without charge, and in the morning you traded a clock to his wife for fifteen dollars, and that you had not been gone two days, before the said clock began to whiz-whiz, whiz, and commenced striking, whizzing all the while, and never stopped till it had struck, clean thirty-one, and since that time it will neither whiz, nor strike, nor do nothing.' 'Why, lawyer, I a'nt the man to deny the truth of this transaction, you see; but then you must know, much depends upon the way you manage a clock. A clock is quite a delicate and ticklish article of manufacture, you see, and it a'nt every body that can make a clock, or can make it go when it don't want to; and if a man takes a hammer or a horse whip, or any other unnatural weapon to it, as if it was a house or a horse, why, I guess, it's not natural to expect it to keep in order, and it's no use in having a clock, no how if you don't treat it well. As for it's striking thirty-one, that indeed is something quite remarkable, for I never heard one of mine strike more than twelve, and that's just the number they're regulated to strike. But, after all, lawyer, I don't see that squire Jenkins has been much a loser by the trade, seeing that he paid me in bills of the——bank, and that stopped payment about the time, and before I could get the bill changed; it's true, I didn't let on that I knowed any thing about it, and got rid of the paper a little while before the thing was known abroad in the country.' Now look ye, you gingerbread-bodied Yankee—I'd like to know what you mean about taking whip and hammer to the clock. If you mean to say that I ever did such a thing, I'll lick you now, on the spot, by the eternal scratch.' 'Order, order, Mr. Jenkins—order. The chair must be respected. You must come to order, Mr. Jenkins—' was the vociferous and urgent cry of the chairman repeated by half a dozen voices—the pedlar, in the meanwhile, half doubting the efficacy of the call, retreating with no little terror behind the chair of the dignified personage who presided. 'Well, you needn't make such a howling about it,' said Jenkins, wrathfully, and looking around him with the sullen ferocity of a chafed bear. 'I know just as well how to keep order, I reckon, as any on you; but I don't see how it will be out of order to lick a Yankee, or who can hinder me if I choose it.' 'Well, don't look at me, Dick Jenkins, with such a look again, or I'll have a finger in that pie, old fellow. I'm no Yankee to be frightened by sich a lank-sided fellow as you; and by dogs, if nobody else can keep you in order, I'm just the man to try if I can't. So don't put on any shines, old boy, or I'll darken your peepers, if I don't come very nigh plucking them out altogether.' So spake a member of the company, who, having been much delectified with the tea'n, as it may be called, had been particularly solicitous in his cries for order, and to whom, therefore, the glance of Jenkins had been specially directed. Jenkins was not indisposed to the affray, and made an angry retort, which provoked another still more angry; but other parties interfering, the adjustment of the new difficulty was made to give place to that already in hand. The imputation upon Jenkins, that his ignorance of the claims of the clock to gentle treatment alone had induced it to speak thirty-one times, and at length refuse to speak at all, had touched his pride nearly; and, sorely vexed, he retired upon a glass of whisky, to the further corner of the room; and with pipe, nursing the times of his wrath, he awaited impatiently the signal for that wild mischief which he knew would come. In the mean while, the examination of the culprit proceeded; but, as we cannot hope to convey to the reader a description of the affair as it happened to the life, we shall content ourselves with a simple and brief summary. The chair went on rapidly enumerating the sundry misdeeds of the Yankee, demanding and in most cases receiving rapid and unhesitating replies—evasively and adroitly framed; for the offender well knew that a single unlucky word or phrase would bring down upon his shoulders a wilderness of blows. 'You are again charged, Bunce, with having sold to Colonel Blundell, a coffee-pot, and two tin cups, all of which went to pieces, the solder melting off at the very sight of the hot water.' 'Well, lawyer, it stands to reason that I can't answer for that. The tin wares I sell stand well enough in a northern climate; there may be some difference in yours that I can't account for; and I guess, pretty much, there is. Now, your people are a mighty hot-tempered people, and take a fight for breakfast and make three meals a-day out of it—how, we in the north have no stomach for such fare; so here now, as far as I can see, your climate takes pretty much after the people, and if so, it's no wonder that solder can't stand it. Who knows, again, but you boil your water quite too hot! Now, I guess, there's just as much harm in boiling water too hot, as in not boiling it hot enough. Who knows? All I can say, in the way of excuse to the colonel, is, that the lot of wares I bring to this market next season shall be calkilated on purpose to suit the climate.' The chairman seemed struck with this view of the case, and spoke with a gravity to his auditory corresponding with the deep sagacity he conceived himself to have exhibited. 'There does seem to be something, my friends, in this particular; and it stands to reason, what will do for a nation of pedlers and patchers won't do for us. Why, when I recollect that they are buried in snow half the year, and living on nothing else the other half, I wonder how they get the water to boil at all. Answer to that, Bunce.''

The rest of the trial is too long for extract; we shall content ourselves with stating, that the pedler's pack is burnt in a course of summary justice; but, with true Yankee ingenuity, he makes himself some amends by cheating the lawyer, out of his horse. There are some sweet touches of description; and, as a whole, though nothing can be said for *Guy Rivers* himself—he being most melo-dramatically bad—much may be said in favour of his history; especially for the *genuine* and diverting traits of Yankee character which it exhibits.—*London Literary Gazette, Dec. 5.*

America.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT.—The President of the United States has narrowly escaped the fate of Percival. The funeral of Warren R. Davies took place at Washington on the 30th January, when, according to the *National Intelligencer*, the President of the United States, who was present at the solemn ceremony of the funeral, came into the portico of the capitol from the rotunda, when a person stepped forward from the crowd into the space in front of the president, and snapped a pistol at him, the percussion cap of which exploded without igniting the charge. This person was struck down by a blow from Lieutenant Gedney, of the navy, who happened to be near; he also received a blow promptly aimed by Mr. Secretary Woodbury; but before receiving either blow he snapped a second pistol at the President. The cap of that lock also exploded without igniting the charge. The perpetrator of this daring outrage was, of course, immediately seized and taken into custody by the marshal of the district, by whom he was carried to the City Hall, where he underwent an examination before Chief Justice Cranch. His name, it appears, is Richard Lawrence, by trade a painter, a resident, for two or three years in the first ward of this city, and formerly of George Town. The gentlemen whose testimony was taken before the judge were Mr. Secretary Woodbury, Mr. Secretary Dickerson, Mr. Bird, representitive from Pennsylvania; Mr. Randolph, serjeant at-arms of the House; Mr. Kingman, one of the reporters for the *National Intelligencer*; and Lieut. Gedney. The pistols, which had been secured by Mr. Bird, were of brass, and on examination in court were found to be well loaded with powder and ball. We learn from the *Washington Telegraph* that the man is of diseased mind, that he is a native of England, and had served his time to be a painter. The *Globe* says—"The prisoner is a handsome young man, well-dressed, and prepossessing in his countenance. He appeared perfectly calm and collected in the midst of the excitement and anxiety that prevailed around him." He was committed for trial, having offered no witness nor any kind of defence. Mr. Wilson, the keeper of the Rotunda, said, that he had frequently observed this man about the capitol, so frequently that he had become an object of curiosity to him; that he had endeavoured to draw him into conversation, but found him taciturn and unwilling to talk.

FASTING.

"Distinct from religious ordinances and anchorite zeal, fasting has been frequently recommended and practised, as a means of removing incipient disease, and of restoring the body to its customary healthful sensations. Howard, the celebrated philanthropist, used to fast one day in the week. Franklin, for a period, did the same. Napoleon, when he felt his system unstrung, suspended his wonted repasts, and took exercise on horseback. The list of distinguished names might, if necessary, be increased—but why adduce authority in favour of a practice, which the instinct of the brute creation, leads them to adopt, whenever they are sick! Happily for them, they have no meddling prompters, in the shape of well-meaning friends, to force a stomach already enfeebled, and loathing its customary food, to digest this that delicacy—soup, jelly, custard, chocolate, and the like. It would be a singular fashion, and yet to the full, as rational as the one just mentioned; if our eyes weakened by long exercise in a common light, we were to direct a steam of blue, or violet or red, or even green light through a prism in place of keeping them carefully shaded and at rest.

The Season of crime in Rome.—It is a fact confirmed by long observation, that in Rome the period of penance and fasting is the period of crime. Almost every deliberate murder or other crime of sufficient magnitude to involve capital punishment is committed at this period. On the other hand, crimes of such enormity, rarely occur during the period of games and festivals. The joyous spirit, which then prevails, moderates the bad passions of the Romans, and appears even to elevate and purify their character. These results afford important materials for reflection; and perhaps, a fair comparison, in this respect, of the Roman people with the saturnine inhabitants of northern Europe, would be somewhat unfavourable to the latter.

GRACE BEFORE MEAT.

It was a favorite position with the venerable Franklin, that time is money; and he carried the doctrine so far, as even to encroach upon his spiritual duties.

Like the much traduced patriot, Paine, he evinced this disposition in childhood. It is recorded that his father was a believer, and in the habit of offering at table, acknowledgements 'to the unknown god, for benefits conferred. When quite a youth, the philosopher had thought proper, freely to enquire into the merits of the practice, and, as the sequel will show, freely to speak upon the subject, though he lived in the land of the Puritans, and among the disciples and followers of Cotton Mather, at a period, when the sentiment might have involved him in much trouble.

It happened one evening, that his father was salting down his winter's supply of beef and pork, and that Benjamin was deputed to hold the candle for his father's accommodation. This he did very carelessly; and it was evident, his thoughts ran upon something, else than the subject before him. His father called his attention, enquiring what he was thinking of, to which he immediately replied, that a thought had introduced upon his mind, whether an advantage might not arise, if grace was said over the *whole* of the meat while they were salting it down, so as to save the time which was consumed, when it came to table, by offering thanks over it piecemeal.

WITCHCRAFT.

So powerful and universal was the belief in the reality of witchcraft, in New England, in the latter part of the 17th century, that none dared openly to deny it; and the innocent victim of the charges were constrained to argue on the assumption, that the apparition of themselves described by the witnesses, had really been seen, and to contend that their semblance had been assumed by an evil spirit, that sought to screen it's proper instruments, and divert public indignation to unoffending persons. To this the Court answered, that an evil spirit could assume only the appearance of such persons as had given up their bodies to him, and devoted themselves to his service. Upon this delusive evidence, unsupported by other testimony, innocent individuals of the purest lives were condemned to suffer death. As none but the witness could discern the apparation, and as it was settled by the Court that the evil spirit could assume the semblance of none but those who had sold their bodies to him, there was no way in which the accused could disprove the testimony, or escape from the charge. In 1693, an assembly of Divines in Massachusetts, after mature deliberation, gave it as their opinion, that the apparitions of persons afflicting others was no proof of their being witches, and that the devil might assume the shape of a good man to produce pain on the bodies of persons bewitched. Seldom has an ecclesiastical assembly prescribed a creed productive of more temporal good. The Court submitted to it as the opinion of the proper tribunal to determine the powers of Satan, and convictions afterwards became rare and difficult. Owing to this cause, and the fortunate circumstance, that the accusers, emboldened by success, ventured to prefer charges against the Governor's lady, and some of the members of a leading Minister's family, which seemed to give them different views of the subject, prosecutions soon ceased, and the delusion banished, leaving a melancholy retrospect to the deluded actors in the bloody scene.—*American Paper.*

Napoleon and the Twelve Apostles.—The *Cabinet de lecture* gives the following anecdote of Napoleon, without pledging itself for its authenticity—if not so, it is at all events very characteristic. Napoleon having entered one of the cities of Italy, the church wardens recommended to him the reliques of their church.—"Sire will "you deign to take our Apostles under your protection."—"Your Apostles! are they of wood?" "No sire."—"Of what are they, then?" "of silver sire—of solid silver!"—"Solid silver," replied Napoleon quickly "yes," I shall help them to fulfil their mission—it has "been ordained, that they should go throughout the world, and they shall."—Having said so, the Emperor sent the twelve Apostles to the Mint of Paris.

Miscellanea.

PRINCE AUGUSTUS OF PORTUGAL.—To all patriotic Portuguese, by whom the memory of King Don Alonzo I. is so highly venerated, it must be gratifying to learn that His Royal Highness Prince Augusta of Portugal, Consort of Her Most Faithful Majesty Donna Maria II., is of Portuguese descent, being legitimately sprung from the above-named renowned and excellent Monarch. The publication of the preceding fact, which has been recently ascertained by the Marquis Chamber non de Hawkins, will doubtless render still more acceptable in the eyes of the Portuguese a Prince already so esteemed for his personal merits. [This piece of very novel information was communicated to us by the Marquis Chamber non de Hawkins.]

The contractors for the new Spanish loan have received directions to pay into the French Treasury two millions, forming the quarterly payment of the debt from Spain to France, which has become due.—*Messager des Chambres.*

Lord Hill has given an ensigncy in the 77th Regiment to Mr. R. Travers, the son of the late lamented General Sir R. Travers, whose accidental and melancholy death on Christmas-day last we lately noticed.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

MRS. HEMANS.—We regret to learn that this excellent lady and admirable poet is alarmingly ill in Dublin. She has resided in that city several years, chiefly to obtain for her sons the advantages of a college education at a rate more within her limited means, than could be procured either at Oxford or Cambridge.—*Watchman.*

Mr. Germond and his wife were living in easy retirement at St. Elph, in the Eure-and-Loire, with one of their two daughters, who had been married to a man named Elaume, but was separated from her husband, when their son came to them from Paris to make arrangements for an advance of money for entering into business. This excited jealousies in the family, particularly as the son had always been considered as a favourite child. On the morning of the 9th instant, the neighbours being informed by the child of the daughter that her grandfather was dead, entered the house, and found the following most horrible spectacle:—The father and mother were lying in one bed deluged with blood, their heads being nearly severed from their bodies; and in an adjoining smaller room, the corpse of the son, who was about 20 years of age, was lying on the floor in a state which proved that the struggle between him and his murderer had been long and desperate. Suspicions naturally fell upon the daughter, who, though she slept in a room next to that of her father and mother, declared that she had heard no noise during the night, though she had risen much earlier than usual in the morning. She and her husband, who lived about a league off, were arrested; but as the latter was being conducted to prison by three gendarmes, he broke his manacles, and made his escape. He was, however, retaken, and safely lodged in gaol. In the straw mattress of the daughter were found a sum of 1,500f., wrapped up in a course towel, and two pocket-handkerchiefs covered with blood.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

CHAPEL HARANGUES.—On Sunday last the Parish Priest of Rathvilly, read the Letter of Mr. O'Connell from the altar of his Chapel, and indulged his Congregation in a long Sermon, pointing out the necessity of preparation for the forthcoming Elections. After Mass, Mr. Germaine, of Lisnevagh, addressed the people in the chapel yard, and declared his determination not to pay his tithes until legally relieved from them by law, that the Farmers were too long under a grinding despotism, which forced them into litigation, and hurried them on to ruin; and not the least important portion of his address was that in which he laid the blame on the Priests and the Agitators, for the misfortunes which befel the Farmers of this country. We regret Mr. Germaine did not read the address of the Roman Catholic Bishops to the "Priests," in which they state their determination to "chastise" any of their Clergy, who would declaim on political subjects "from the altar," or advert to other topics than those of religion and charity.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

BLUCHER.—At the general peace of 1815, old Father Blucher attended the levee of his Sovereign, Frederick Wilhelm of Prussia, and thus addressed his Royal master, quite *sans ceremonie*, as usual—"Fred'erick," says he thrusting his hussar's sabre, notched like a hand-saw, into its scabbard, "the wars, it seems, are now over; and as I hate nothing so much as bowing and scraping, your court life would be sure to give me the blue devils; so I shall sound a retreat, and retire to my castle in Silesia. There, if wanted, you will always know where to find me." This is the spirit of a true and honest soldier.

DR. BUSBY.—The late Dr. Busby having chastised some of the boys at Westminster school, they resolved to revenge it, which they effected in the following manner:—They daubed with filth the balustrades of the stairs leading to the school, which the docter, being infirm, always laid hold of. He was much incensed at the trick, and on reaching the school offered a reward of half a crown to any boy that would inform him who had a hand in it. The apprehension of those concerned may be imagined, when a junior boy rose and said that he would tell, provided the doctor promised not to flog him, which being agreed to, the lad directly exclaimed—"You, sir—you had a hand in it!" He rewarded the boy for his wit.

PROPHECY FULFILLED.—When the early victories of Sir Arthur Wellesly in India were occupying the public attention at home, the senatorial reputation of the Marquess Wellesley was at its highest. Brinsley Sheridan being present at a conversation in which the remarkable union of such distinguished military statesmanlike genius in one family was alluded to, asserted with singular emphasis that "all the true genius of the family was centered in one mind, and that if his life should be spared, the achievements of Arthur Wellesley in the field would one day be forgotten in the services he would render to his country in the cabinet." Sheridan's prophetic opinion was founded upon the capacity evinced by the young hero during his short official life in Ireland; and the writer received the information many years ago from one who heard that opinion announced, and who also heard it repeated with increasing confidence and earnestness at various subsequent periods of Sheridan's career. —*Old England.*

THE WHIGS AND THEIR ALARMISTS.—Let the cards turn up as they will, there is no chance of their turning up Whig. The party is dead for ever. The old *Foxes* are run to the death; and even the tail is cut off, and can wag no more. Where are the meetings—where the risings, were the mobs, where the addresses, where are all the direful preparations with which, according to the *Morning Chronicle*, the Duke's Ministry was to be crushed in its birth?—Alas! all dead—dead as ditch water. Even the *Chronicle* itself is ashamed to go any further with reporting the proceedings at potbouses, and keeps a silence mournful and aghast. The poor *Globe*—poor we say with a sigh, for the thing is no joke there—struggles awfully to afford a show of countenance, but it is rueful and chopfallen beyond even the example of *Don Quixote*. Nobody else says a word in favour of the Whigs, except some of themselves.—*Ibid.*

AUCTIONEERING ELOQUENCE.—At an auction at Bradford last week, the auctioneer, whilst expatiating on the merits of a telescope he was offering for sale, sagely observed "How often has the *widow's* heart leaped for joy, when she has beheld her *husband* at a distance brought near to her by such an instrument as this.—*Bath Chronicle.*

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THE CONTEST.

[We have taken pains to procure as correct a list as possible of the numbers polled in the late contests. But we are prepared to learn that there are still some errors in the account. The fact is, that on the close of the polls, the numbers are often transmitted in a great hurry; and it is not thought worth while, except in a very few instances, to send the corrected statement of the Returning Officer. And indeed, minute accuracy in this matter is not of great importance; though large blunders should be corrected. On the whole, we assume, that the following list approaches more nearly to correctness than any other that has been published.]

FINAL POLLS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Andover. Ralph Etwall..... 149
Sir J. Pollen 108
Nightingale 100
Tunno..... 35

Ashburton. C. Lusington 89
Horsley
Palmer 71

Ashton..... Charles Hindley .. 212
Helps 105
Williams .. 63

Aylesbury. William Rickford.. 855
Col Hanmer..... 586
Hobhouse, Sir S. 518
Le.. 280

Banbury. Henry William Tancred..... 204
Williams .. 43

Barnstaple J. P. B. Chichester.... 533
Maj. Fancourt..... 526
Sewart... 131

Bath.... Gen. Palmer 1101
J. A. Roebuck.... 1051
Col. Dunbeny..... 700

Bedford.. Capt. Polhill..... 446
Samuel... Crawley.. 359
W. H.... Whitbred. 337

Berwick. J. Bradshaw..... 362
Sir Rufane Donkin... 310
Sir F. Blake 275

Beverley. J. W. Hogg 528
H. Burton. 497
J. Sykes.. 314

Birmingham Thomas Attwood... 1741
Joshua Scholefield..... 1675
Richard. Spooner... 912

Blackburn W. Turner..... 855
W. Fielden. 271
Dr. Bowring..... 241

Bodmin. Major Vivian 170
Sir S. Spry 198
Lord Eliot. 118

Bolton.. William Bolling.... 631
C. Ainsworth..... 590
Col. Torrens..... 344

Boston.. Browning 532
J. Wilks.. 366
B. Handley 321

Bradford J. Hardy. 614
E. C. Lister. 584
G. Hadfield 388

Bridgenorth T. C. K. Whitmore. 490
Robert Pigott..... 423
H. Tracey. 353

Bridgewater C. C. K. Kynte.... 234
J. T. Leader..... 208
Broadwood 190
Martin..... 162

Bridport H. Warburton *
H. Twiss..
J. Romilly.

Brighton Capt. Pechell..... 660
J. N. Wigney..... 524
Sir A. Dalrymple.... 479
G. Faithfull 469

Bristol. P. J. Miles..... 3699
Sir R. R. Vyvyan .. 3307
J. E. Baillie.. 2512
Sir J. Hobhouse .. 1808

Buckingham Marquis of *shire* Chandos 3091
Sir N. Young .. 2349
J. B. Praed .. 2179
G. H. Dashwood [.. 1671
Dr. Lee'.. 1385

Bury St. Edmunds Earl Jermyn.. 317
Lord C. Fitzroy .. 314
C. J. Bunbury 287

* The exact number for *Bridport* must be supplied next week.

Cambridge-shire E. T. Yorke.. .. 3859
R. J. Eaton .. 3359
R. G. Townler 3070
J. W. Childers 2986

Cambridge T. Spring Rice .. 736
George Pryme... 698
T. Knight 638

Canterbury. Lord A. Conyngham..... 754
Frederick Villiers... 660
S. R. Lushington..... 658

Carmarthenshire H. G. R. Trevor.... 2210
Sir James Williams. 1938
Capt. Jones.... 1841

Carmarthen.. D. Lewis. 273
W. H. Yelverton. 224

Carnarvon. Col. Parry..... 177
Major Nanney.... 126

Chatham Admiral Beresford.. 306
Capt Byng 288

Cheltenham. C. F. Berkeley.. 411
Gaskell.... 25

Chichester Lord A. Lennox... 486
J. A. Smith. 421
J. Goldsmith. 121

Cirencester.....J. Cripps 484
Lord E. Somerset.. 405
Whatley.. 19

Cockermouth.. H. A. Aglionby.... 192
F. L. B. Dykes.... 145
Horseman. 113

Colchester. R. R. Sanderson.... 637
Sir G. H. Smyth.... 567
Henry Tuffnell... 506

Coventry. W. Williams..... 1865
Edward Ellice.... 1601
Thomas.. 1566

Cumberland.. E. Stanley.. 1899
West.... S. Ireton. 1833
Maj. Aglionby.... 1031

Denbighshire.. Sir W. W. Wynne.. 2386
Hon. W. Bagott... 1512
M. Biddulph.... 1259

Denbigh. Wilson Jones..... 384
John Madocks..... 209

Derbyshire, South Sir G. Crewe.... 2517
Sir R. Gresley.... 2495
G. J. Vernon. 1951
Lord Waterpark.. 1910

Derby.. E. Strutt 882
Hon. C. Ponsonby 711
Curzon .. 518

Devizes W. Locke 240
Sir P. C. Durham.. 154
Bouverie.... 96

Devonport, Sir E. Codrington 1111
Sir G. Grey.... 950
G. R. Dawson.. 761

Dover.. Mount Fector.... 904
Sir J. R. Is 783
E. Rice .. 791

Droitwich J. Barneby.... 125
J. H. Foley 124

Dudley.. T. Hawkes.. 327
Capt. Forbes..... 250

Durham Hon. Arthur Trevor 471
W. C. Harland..... 427
Grainger 245

Essex.- South R. W. Hall Pare.... 2220
T. W. Brameton 2117
Brand.... 991

Exeter.. Sir W. W. Follett... 1424
Edward Divett.... 1176
J. W. Buller..... 1029

Finsbury T. S. Duncombe 4198
Thomas Wakley.. 3359
Serg. Spankie..... 2332
H. W. Hoghouse 1817

Frome.. T. Sheppard. 10
Mathew Bridges 78
Sir C. Boyle. 51

Gloucester, M. E. Berkley .. 710
H. T. Hope 522
J. Phillpotts. 596
Cother .. 400

Great-Grimsby. Sir A. Grant 227

Guildford. J. Mangles 280
C. Baring Wall..... 200
C.. Austen 124

Halifax .. Charles Wood .. 336
J. Stuart Worsley .. 308
E. L. Protheroe 307

Hampshire-South John Willis Fleming .. 176
H. C. Compton 1474
Lord Palmerston 1515
Sir G. Staunton 1374

Harwich.. J. C. Harries 97
F. R. Bonham 8
Capt. Vernier. 36

Hastings.. F. North 374
Howard Ephinstone. 292
Joseph Planta..... 159
Brisco.... 155

Haverfordwest. W. H. Scourfield 241
J. H. Peel 155

Herefordshire. K. H. Kin..... 3159
E. T. Foley..... 2931
Sir R. Price.... 2805
Poole... 2079

Hereford. E. B. Clive.... 449
Robert Biddulph. 426
J. Blakemore..... 418

Hertford. Lord Malion.. .. 359
How W. Cowper.. 328
Lord Ingestrie... 321

Honiton. Col. Bailie 333
A. Chichester 289
J. R. Toup 221

Horsham. R. H. Hurst .. 120
T. Broadwood.... 118

Hudders-field. J. Blackburn ... 241
Gen. Johnson 109

Hull.... D. Carruthers 1843
W. Hutt. 1445
M. D. Hill 1371

Ipswich, R. A. Dundas .. 545
Fitzroy ..
Kelly .. 54
Rigby ..
Wason .. 521
James....
Morrison.. 506

Kent, West. Sir W. Geary .. 2145
T. L. Hodges..... 2071
Thomas ..
Rider .. 2004

Kidderminster R. Paul. hips 197
R. Gouson 12

Knaresborough. Andrews.. Lawson .. 175
J. Richards .. 15
Rich 111
Lewin.... 20

Lambeth. Charles Tennyson 2009
Benjamin Hawes jun 2006
C. Farebrother .. 919

Lancashire South Lord F. Egerton 5595
R. B. W. Labraham.... 4720
Lord Molyneux .. 4670
G. W. Wood.... 4411

Launceston. Sir H. Hardinge 163
Howell .. 184

Leeds.. Sir J. Beckett.. .. 1911
Edward Baines.. 1803
W. Brougham.... 1665

Leicester. Sergeant Goulburn 1488
Thomas Gladstone 1418
W. B. Evans .. 1311
Wynn Ellies 1306

Lewes.. Sir C. R. Blunt.... 512
T. R. Kemp.... 382
Fitzroy.., 358

Lichfield Sir G. Anson.... 490
Sir E. Scott.. .. 413
Finch ... 232

Lincoln. C. A. Pelshire ham.... ..4176

North. T. Corbett.... 4179
Sir W. Ingilby.. 3985

Lincoln Col. C. W. D. Sibthorpe.... 565
E. L. Bulwer..... .. 406
Capt. Phipps . 395

Liskeard Charles Buller.... 114
Kekewich.. 64

Liverpool.. Lord Sandon..... 4361
W. Ewart 4052
Sir H. Douglas.. 3331
J. Morris 3683

London Mathew Wood .. 6418
James Pattison..... 605
William Crawford 5961
George Grote.... 5355
George Lyall.... 4593
William Ward.. 4559
Thomas Wilson 4414

Ludlow.. Lord Clive..... 234
Leehmere Charlton.. 159
E. Romilly..... 151

Lynn, Regis. Lord G. Bentinck 521
Sir S. Canning.... ..416
Sir J. S. Lillie.. ..288

Macclesfield.. John Ryle.. .. 158
John Brocklehurst 150
Grimsditch 90

Maidstone Wyndham Lewis 529
A. W. Roberts..... 39
Barnett.... 333
Lucas..... 5
Hillyard.... 3

Maldon Q. Dick,.. 440
T. B. Lennard.. ...407
Mildmay 336

Manchester.. C. Poulett Thompson 3372
Mark Philips.....3188
B. Brandley..... 2553
Sir C. Wolseley.... 604

Marlow Sir W. E. Clayton.. 200
T. P. Williams.... 185
W. Carpenter.. .. 34

Marylebone. Sir S. Whalley 2956
H. L. Bulwer..... 2781
Sir W. Horne .. 1862
G. A. Young. ..378

Middlesex.. George Byng .. 3461
Joseph Hume .. 3115
Thomas Wood .. 2977

Monmouth. Benjamin Hall 428
Bailey .. 424

Newcastle-under-lyne Edmund Peel.... 409
W. H. Miller, .. 275
Sir H. Willoughby .. 232

Newcastle upon-Tyne. W. Ord 1845
Sir M. W. Ridley 1499
John Hodgson 1254
James Aytoun... .. 988

Newport W. H. Ord 235
J. H. Hawkins 233
Sir J. W. Gordon .. 229
Hamilton.. 197

Norfolk, Hamilton 3196
Lord Walpole 3196

East E. Wodehouse .. 3182
Windham 3079
Gurney .. 2866

Norfolk West Sir W. W. Folkes .. 2306
Sir J. Astley 2140
Bagge . 1872

Northampton. R. V. Smith... .. 1119
Charles R. 1111
Hill 951

Norwich.. Lord Stormont. 1893
R. C. Scarlett .. 1879
E. V. Harbord 1587
Martin .. 1580

Oxford. W. Hughes Hughes 1016
Maclean 945
Stonor 690

Penryn & Falmouth J. W. Freshfield 441
R. M. Rolfe. 420
Lord Tullamore .. 388

Peterborough J. N. Fazakerly... 412
Sir R. Heron..... .. 357
W. Fermand 280

Petersfield. C. Hector 103
Col. Jolliffe..... 87

Plymouth. John Collier.. .. 720
T. B. Bowes 657
J. G. Cockburn 657

Pontefract. J. Gully.. 509
Lord Pollington .. 495
A. Raphael.. .. 471

Poole.. Sir J. Byng 230
C. A. Tuck 181
Irving .. 119
Boner .. 46

Portsmouth. J. B. Carter.... .. 644
F. T. Baring.... 573
Sir C. Rowley 557
Capt. Napier 335

Preston. P. H. Fleetwood 2765
H. T. Stanley..... 2092
Col. Thompson 1368
Smith .. 781

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Sir J. B. Walsh .. 456

Reading Surgeant Talfourd... 640
C. Russell. 451
Olivei .. 385

East Retford G. H. Vernon 1295
A. Duncombe .. 1252
Lord C. Clinton.. 1164

Ripon.. Sir C. D' Albiac.... 246
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Rochdale Entwistle 369
John Fenton..... .. 326

Rochester. Ralph Bernal..... 449
T. Hodges 443
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Salford Joseph Brotherton.... 795
Dugdale.. 571

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Sir E. Owen.... 386

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James S. Buckingham 1623
Samuel Barley ... 1506

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J. Cressett. Pelham... 627
R. S. Anney 584

Somerset-shire West E. A. Sanford.... 3764
B. K. Tynte 3585
B. Escott .1769

Southampton. J. B. Hoy 498
A. Dottin. 470
Estthope.. 403
Bingham.. 359

South Shields. R. Ingham 359
R. Bewly. 128

Stafford. F. Holyoake Goodricke..... 604
Capt. Chetwynd.... 454
Farrand.. 312
Gronow.. 246
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H. G. Ward.... 284
H. Berenford.... 237

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B. Smith. 251
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L. Stephen 227

Suffolk, East Lord Henniker.....2450
Sir C. B. Vere..... 2321
R. N. Shawe.. .2038
H. Wilson. 1515

Suffolk, West. Col. Rushbroke.....1652
Logan.... 1504
Hales.... 1345

Sunderland. Alderman Thompson 845
D. Barclay.... . 709
Sir W. Chaytor .. 389

Surry, East.. Captain Alsager.....1552
Major Beauclerk..... 1307
J. I. Bicknell..... 1104

Surry West. W. J. Denison... 1481
C. Barclay 1314
W. Long 1251

Tavistock.. Lord Russell.. 167
Rundle.. 140
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Tewkesbury. H. Dowdeswell.. 195
C. H. Tracey... 195
J. Martin 197

Tiverton. Heathcote.. .. 353
J. Kennedy... .. 183
Calchester. 129
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Tower. W. Clay.. 2779

Hamlets. Dr. Lushington... 2580
Capt. Burton.. .. 453

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W. Tooke 270
Sir H. Vivian.. .. 174

Wakefield. D. Gaskell.. .. 267
W. S. Lascelles.... 212

Warrington. J. Blackburne.... 148
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Warwickshire North. Sir Williamott.. .. 2600
D. S. Dugdale..... 2591
Capt. Gregory.. ..1844

Warwick. Sir C. J. Greville.. 564
E. B. King 471
J. Halcomb 416

Wenlock.. Cecil Forrester.. .. 519
J. M. Gaskell..... 423
Somerville 324

Westminster. Sir F. Burdett.. 2747
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Sir T. Cochrane.. ..1528

Weymouth. F. Buxton.. .. 265
W. Burdon 239
Lord Villiers.. .. 150

Wigan. J. H. Kearsley.. .. 296
Richar Potter.. 191
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Wight, Isle of. Sir R. Simeon 560

Winchester. G. H. Ward 426
J. B. Bast 225
W. B. Baring.. .. 175
P. St. J. Mildmay. 122

Windsor. J. Ramsbottom.. .. 353
Sir J. E. Debeauvoir.. 238
Sir John Easley 229

Wolverhampton. Thos. Thornely. 776
C. P. Villiers. 776
Foreday .. 650
Nicholson 376

Worcester. E. Holshire. *East.* land....2271
T. H. Cookes].....226
H. S. Paul. .. 2161

Worcestershire West Colonel H. B. Lygon 1951
H. J. Winnington .. 1933
Pakington 1776

Worcester. G. R. R binbion .. 1622
J. Bailey 1149
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C. E. Rumbold 668

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E. S. Cayley 4501
J. Walker 3825

York.... J. H. Lowther 1494
J. C. Dundas 1301
Barkley .. 941

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